JOB SERVICE

Washington State
Employment Security Department
John Spellman, Governor
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in cooperation with
the Employment and
Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

Washington Labor Market

Volume 8, Number 11 November, 1984

HIGHLIGHTS

The jobless rate in Washington State rose 0.3 of a percentage point last month, from 8.4 percent in September to 8.7 percent in October. (These data are not seasonally adjusted.) Over the past five years the average October increase in the State's unemployment rate has been 0.4 of a percentage point. This year's increase, of 0.3 of a point, is a slightly better than average performance.

Small Seasonal Increase in State Jobless Rate

	Oct. 1984* (Prel.)	Sept. 1984* (Rev.)	Oct. 1983
Civilian Labor Force	2,085,900	2,078,100	2,080,200
Total Employment	1,904,400	1,903,800	1,882,500
Total Unemployment	181,500	174,300	197,700
State Unemployment Rate	8.7	8.4	9.5
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	7.0	7.1	8.4

*These data represent alternative estimates of labor force conditions developed by the State Employment Security Department. They are more nearly comparable with data released in previous years than are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates developed for Federal program purposes. (Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.)

Over the past five years, the state civilian labor force (persons employed plus those actively seeking work) has remained fairly stable between September and October. By October, most of the significant labor force movement related to the beginning of a new school year has already taken place.

Meanwhile, the number of jobless persons usually increase by a small amount in October. The first wave of post-summer, weather related transitions has already occurred in agriculture, food processing, logging, and construction, with the second wave not coming until later in the fall or in early winter.

Seasonal Rise in Public Education Payrolls

The total number of employed individuals remained about the same during October, with large, mostly seasonal, losses in services (-4,000), wholesale and retail trade (-4,400), lumber and wood products (-1,000), and food processing (-900). These were offset by continuing expansion in aerospace (+1,000), and a normal seasonal jump in state and local government jobs (+9,600). Altogether, 7,200 more persons were unemployed in October than in September.

The sharp rise in government jobs was concentrated in colleges and universities that resumed operations after the mid-September payroll reporting period. Altogether, public education payrolls increased by 13,000 during October. Seasonal job losses at state parks, forests, and playgrounds brought the net gain in state and local government jobs to just under 10,000.

Retail Trade Sluggish

With the exception of retail trade, where jobs fell by 3,200, and construction, which lost 2,000, seasonal fluctuations were well within October norms. The retail trade loss was about 2,000 higher than usual, and was related to sluggish consumer activity. The loss would have been greater if not for tourism, which is experiencing a banner year. The loss in construction jobs was smaller than normal. With lack of evidence that tumbling mortgage rates have spurred significant new home-building, continuing strength in construction must be due to multi-family, commercial and public works construction projects.

While no major or atypical workforce changes occurred in lumber and wood products, primary metals, or shipbuilding during October, the outlook for these sectors is still gray. In shipbuilding, owners are asking unions for wage concessions in order to attract contracts from a more cost-conscious Navy. In the metals sector, some aluminum companies are offering discounts to stimulate demand and ease the glut of ingot. Meanwhile, lumber and wood products hopes that falling mortgage rates and proposed measures to relieve firms from unprofitable state timber

cutting contracts will slow the pace of plant closures and layoffs in the industry.

Aerospace Exceeds Hiring Forecast for 1984

Aerospace was again the bright spot in a generally listless hard goods manufacturing sector. The industry added another 1,000 jobs in October, bringing its 1984 payroll increase to 7,700. This already exceeds its own hiring forecast for the year. Healthy third quarter profits for the national domestic airline industry and continuing Congressional commitment to space and defense spending suggests that the current level of aerospace employment is sustainable.

Leading Indicators Down

On the national level, the Department of Commerce's index of leading economic indicators dropped in October for the third time in five months. The performance of the Index, together with the third quarter plunge in Gross National Product (GNP), points to an unmistakable cooling of the national economy. Most economists, however, regard it as a pause, rather than a halt or a reversal to the expansion.

National Jobless Rate Unchanged

The cooling of the economy has tightened the labor market. The seasonally adjusted jobless rate nationally has been stuck at about 7.4 percent since May. The unadjusted rate fell from 7.1 percent in September to 7.0 percent in October.

CHART 1

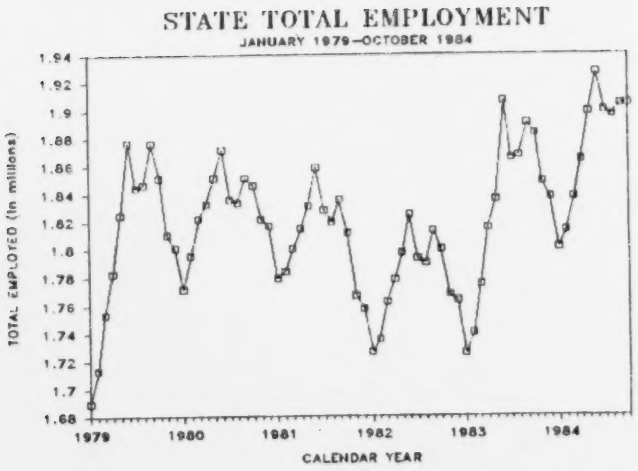


CHART 2

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Flood of Foreign Imports Erodes Manufacturing Recovery

At this late stage of the recovery, the state's manufacturing industries, concentrated heavily in capital goods production, have probably received maximum benefit from the surge in business spending that began in mid-1983, and lasted through mid-1984. While soaring investments helped narrow the initial gap between the state and national recoveries--following the pattern of past cycles--the benefits this time were clipped by competition from foreign capital goods producers. A very large proportion of the 20 percent rise in capital spending during 1984 was siphoned by foreign makers of machine tools, electrical equipment, tractors, and other hardgoods.

In this state, lumber and wood products, primary metals, and shipbuilding have been hardest hit by foreign competition. Cheaper Canadian imports aborted the wood products recovery; overproduction by debt-ridden third world nations undermined the metals sector; and a dormant domestic shipping industry, unable to compete with government subsidized foreign carriers, has helped depress shipbuilding.

Among manufacturers of hardgoods, only aerospace and machinery (which includes numerous "high technology" firms that are less vulnerable to foreign competitors) have shown a healthy employment rise over the past year. Machinery added 2,100 jobs between October 1983 and October 1984, while lumber and wood products (-1,800), "other transportation equipment", including shipbuilding (-200), and primary metals (+200), fared less well. Aerospace has been the stalwart in the manufacturing recovery, providing 8,000 new jobs since October 1983.

Durable Goods Industries

Cold and wet October weather contributed to a normal seasonal loss of 1,000 jobs in lumber and wood products during the month. Most of the drop occurred in logging operations. Cutbacks in logging, and related reductions at sawmill, plywood, and veneer plants, will accelerate in November and December as weather conditions worsen. The low point in lumber and wood products employment usually occurs in January and February.

Lumber Industry Hopes for Pick-Up in Housing

Passage of Federal Legislation to relieve companies of unprofitable timber cutting contracts and the prospect of a housing rebound spurred by lower mortgage rates has slowed the pace of plant closures in the industry. Unless the housing pick-up materializes or the cost of imported Canadian timber falls sharply, however, the woes of the regional industry will continue. Nationally, housing starts declined 9.8 percent in October following a September rise of 8.9 percent. Lower mortgage rates have yet to spark significant activity in residential home building, but a rebound is expected.

Mayr Bros. to Re-Open Hoaquium Plant with Reduced Workforce

In one positive development involving lumber and wood products, the Mayr Brothers Logging Company announced plans to resume operations at its Hoquiam sawmill and chip plant with a reduced workforce. Mayr Brothers in Hoquiam, which had employed 500 workers at its peak, closed all but its planer operations last August after filing for reorganization under Federal Bankrupcy Laws. When it re-opens shortly, the planer mill, sawmill and chip plant will provide jobs for about 55 workers.

For the fourth consecutive month, the aerospace industry posted a hefty payroll gain, this time adding almost 1,000 new jobs. Since the end of 1983 aerospace employment has soared by 7,700, about 900 more than the industry's own hiring forecast for all of 1984.

Airline Industry Spending Plans are Good Omen for Jobs in Aerospace

With the domestic airline industry still firmly on the path to recovery and support remaining strong for space and military expenditures, growth in aerospace payrolls appears sustainable. In a recent survey of business investment plans for 1985, the airline industry said it would boost its capital spending by 37 percent over 1984, among the highest of any sector.

Boatbuilders ask for Wage Reductions

Employment in the "other transportation" category, which includes the shipbuilding industry, was steady in October. Layoffs announced in October and November, however, are expected to trim shipyard payrolls before the end of the year. In an initiative to make West coast shipyards competitive for a $28 million Navy boat conversion contract, the Boatbuilders Association has proposed a "one time" wage reduction to local unions. Skilled workers at Puget Sound Shipyards are paid from $2.00 to $3.00 per hour higher than counterparts at Gulf and East coast yards. Local unions say that if wage concessions are granted here, East and Gulf coast competitors will demand proportional reductions from their unions. According to Marple's Business Newsletter, the national implications of the West coast shipyards' request for wage concessions will be addressed at an upcoming meeting of the AFL-CIO Metal Trades executive board.

Bay City Marine to Stay in Tacoma

In a positive development involving local shipbuilding, Bay City Marine, Tacoma's newest major shipbuilder, announced it will stay in Tacoma to build its first Coast Guard ice-breaking tugboat. Earlier, the company said it might leave Tacoma because of failure to find an appropriate site for the project. Now, Bay City Marine says that three possible sites have been identified. The company, whose headquarters are in San Diego, has a local workforce of about 120.

Forecasts for Capital Spending Scaled-Down

Forecasts earlier in the year, that business investment would remain strong through 1985, now seem too optimistic. In recent months factory utilization has declined nationally after a steep and steady rise since mid-1983. The growing tide of imports, including machine tools, electrical equipment, and tractors, are also cutting into the revenues of domestic capital goods producers. Surveys now show that business investment plans for 1985 are about 10 percent above the 1984 level. While this is still a healthy rise, it is three to five percentage points below the plans announced in previous surveys.

Nondurable Goods Inustries

A seasonal change in food processing payrolls again highlighted monthly developments in nondurables manufacturing. During October jobs fell in the industry by 900. This is a better than normal performance. In three of the past five years, food processing payrolls have tumbled by nearly 2,000 during October. Between June and September, however, monthly job gains in the industry consistently fell short of seasonal norms. The September shortfall was particularly acute, as only 1,000 workers were added by the industry, compared to a typical rise of 2,500 to 3,500 at that time of year.

The better than normal October performance suggests that a major part of the apparent shortfall involved a shift in the timing of seasonal hiring, probably due to a late harvest. In this situation, a "shortfall" in one month may be balanced by a larger than expected gain (or smaller than normal loss) in the next payroll period--which is what happened in September and October.

"Shortfall" Still Appears in Food Processing

Still, the gain in food processing jobs since the first of the year is only 5,900, nearly 2,000 less than the average January to October increase of the past decade. Since no major plant closures have been reported in the industry, the apparent job erosion may involve the loss of large contracts or a general downturn in demand for the industry's products. Nationally, food processing was one of the few industries to register a drop in third quarter profits compared to one year ago. Profits were down two percent in food processing, while all other sectors averaged a nine percent gain over the year. Revisions of job estimates for the industry after fourth quarter unemployment insurance taxes are filed in January 1985, may show the "shortfall" to be a statistical error. For the food processing sector, these end-of-year revisions have tended to be fairly large.

Union Carbide Considers Expansion in Moses Lake

In other developments involving nondurables manufacturing, the chemicals industry may benefit from a plant expansion in the months ahead. Union Carbide announced that it is considering doubling the capacity of its silicon purification plant in Moses Lake, Washington. Employment at

the plant, which has just started operating, now stands at 170, and is scheduled to reach about 200 at full production. High demand for purified silicon, which is used as a raw material for computer chips, has prompted the company to consider the expansion. This would boost employment at the plant to about 300. The original decision to locate at Moses Lake was due partly to the low electricity rates provided by the Grant County Public Utility District.

NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

A jump in tourist related activity around the state is helping reduce the slippage in retail trade jobs due to the slowdown in consumer spending. Construction continues to show surprising strength, given lack of evidence that lower mortgage rates have spurred significant new construction. In the nonmanufacturing sector, the largest September to October gain was in public education, where jobs jumped by 13,000 as more colleges re-opened after the mid-September payroll reporting period.

Another Good Performance by Construction

Construction continues to register monthly performances that compare favorably with the late seventies, when the housing sector was booming and nuclear plant construction was at its peak. During that time, construction payrolls rose well above 100,000. Although the current level (81,100) is much below that figure, in the past several months gains have been consistently above customary seasonal jumps and losses have been below average.

Over the past five years, jobs in construction have fallen by an average of 3,900 between September and October, with deteriorating weather the prime cause. The highest recent October losses were 5,300 in 1979 and 4,900 in 1981. This year, construction payrolls edged down by only 2,000 in October.

While falling mortgage rates have undoubtedly helped, single family housing starts have yet to benefit significantly from the lower rates. Increased apartment, commercial, and public construction are providing most of the stimulus. Mortgage rates in October reached their lowest level since May. The average quote on conventional fixed rate mortgages was 14.05 percent in October, down from 14.26 percent a month earlier. This, however, is still well above the year-ago figure of 13.43 percent. Rates in the 12 to 13 percent range spurred the housing rebound in 1983.

BPA to Extend Mothballing of Nuclear Power Plants

The promise that construction payrolls might edge back toward the "magic" 100,000 level, were partially doused by a Bonneville Power Authority (BPA) decision to extend the mothballing of both the Hanford and Satsop nuclear power plants. The BPA cited "continuing financing problems" and a reduction in load forecasts as reasons.

Construction at Satsop was set to resume in the summer of 1985, and at Hanford one year later. The BPA decision would move back construction on both projects to the fall of 1987. A legal suit by four private utilities to force the completion of the Satsop plant, however, may force BPA to reconsider.

Consumer Slowdown Limits Hiring in Retail Trade

Employment in the state's retail trade sector fell in October by 3,200, about 2,000 higher than normal for a non-recession year, but still well below the October losses of 4,600 and 7,000 posted in the depths of the 1981-1982 recession. This mixed job performance in retail trade reflects cautious consumer behavior. Nationally, despite a strong rise in personal income during October, retail sales slipped by 0.1 percent from September. This prompted speculation that the critical holiday season shopping period may not be as robust as initially forecast. The gap between income and spending, on the other hand, leaves the consumer in a favorable position to spend in the fourth quarter. This viewpoint is consistent with surveys that show consumer optimism still high. The Conference Board's October consumer buying plans index was 12 percent higher than September.

In the state, Marple's Business Newsletter reports that major retailers characterize business as "just fair" and customers as "very price conscious." Heavy tourist activity in the state has helped offset the drag on retail sales brought on by the cautious consumer. According to a survey by the Seattle-King County Convention Visitors Bureau, this year's tourist season was the best since the 1962 World's Fair.

Educators Return to Work

In other major developments involving nonmanufacturing employment, education payrolls jumped by 13,000 in October. This is normal for October, as state colleges and universities resume full operations and local school districts round out their staffing for the new school year.

Overall, government payrolls increased 9,700 in October, as public education gains were partially offset by the termination of many temporary summer jobs at parks, forests, and playgrounds.

Navy Forecasts 23,000 Jobs for Everett

According to a U.S. Navy Economic Impact Study just released, government and other nonmanufacturing sectors may get a big boost if the Navy follows through on a decision to base a carrier group at Everett, Washington. The study says that 23,000 military and civilian jobs would be added by 1990, with 16,000 of these in Snohomish County. Critics of Everett's decision to accept the Naval Task Force claim the estimate is too high. The Navy study assumes one new civilian job will be created

for each Navy job. This assumption is not seriously at odds with shipbuilding and service job "multipliers" used by most economists in the state. According to the state "input-output" model, every new job in shipbuilding and services adds another two-thirds of a job to the state economy.

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK: THE NATIONAL CONTEXT

Interest rate activity was again the center of attention on the national level. Another drop in the prime lending rate by major banks--this time to 11.25 percent--was in response to the general economic slowdown and to evidence that inflation is under control. The Producer Price Index, which usually foreshadows movement in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), fell 0.2 percent in October. Lower interest rates have already stimulated auto sales; but the expected pick-up in housing has yet to occur. (Latest CPI data are provided at the conclusion of the narrative.)

Lower Interest Rates Should Boost Jobs in Capital Goods Sector

If lower interest rates help bring down the value of the dollar, and reduce the flood of imported durable goods, the job picture should improve in the state's machinery, metals, and wood products industries. The latter two sectors have retarded the state's employment recovery. Capital goods manufacturers, in both the state and the nation, never fully benefitted from the year-long surge in business investment, which slowed in Mid-1984. Much of the demand for capital goods was drained by foreign imports.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1967=100)

	INDEXES			PERCENT CHANGE				
				Year Ending		2 Months Ending		1 Month Ending
	Oct 1983	Sept 1984	Oct 1984	Sept 1984	Oct 1984	Sept 1984	Oct 1984	1984
U.S. City Average	302.6	314.5	315.3	4.2	4.2	0.9	0.7	0.3
Seattle-Everett	--	316.5	--	3.3	--	0.7	--	--

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE,
PLACE OF WORK 1/
(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Oct. 1984 (Prel.)	Sep. 1984 (Rev.)	Oct. 1983	Sep. 1983	change (no. of jobs) Sep.84 to Oct.84	change (no. of jobs) Oct.83 to Oct.84
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	1,668.4	1,672.9	1,612.1	1,610.8	-4.5	+56.3
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	292.2	293.5	282.2	281.1	-1.3	+10.0
Durable Goods	200.8	201.1	191.7	189.5	-0.3	+9.1
Lumber & Wood Products	40.5	41.5	42.3	43.4	-1.0	-1.8
Furniture & Fixtures	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	0.0	-0.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod	6.5	6.6	6.2	6.3	-0.1	+0.3
Primary Metal Industries	13.0	13.1	12.8 3/	13.1	-0.1	+0.2
Aluminum Products	8.5	8.5	8.4 3/	8.7	0.0	+0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.8	0.0	+0.2
Machinery	28.6	28.6	26.5	26.3	0.0	+2.1
Machinery (Exc. Elect.)	16.5	16.6	15.6	15.5	-0.1	+0.9
Electrical & Elect. Equip.	12.1	12.0	10.9	10.8	+0.1	+1.2
Transportation Equipment	84.6	83.6	76.8	73.3	+1.0	+7.8
Aerospace	69.6	68.6	61.6	61.5	+1.0	+8.0
Other Transp. Equipment	15.0	15.0	15.2	11.8 3/	0.0	-0.2
Instruments & Related Prod	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.6	0.0	0.0
Misc. Manufacturing Ind	4.6	4.7	4.2	4.3	-0.1	+0.4
Nondurable Goods	91.4	92.4	90.5	91.6	-1.0	+0.9
Food & Kindred Products	34.3	35.2	35.1	36.4	-0.9	-0.8
Canned & Preserved Foods	13.7	14.3	14.5	15.7	-0.6	-0.8
Apparel & Other Text. Prod	6.4	6.4	6.0	6.1	0.0	+0.4
Paper & Allied Products	15.9 3/	16.2 3/	16.0	16.0	-0.3	-0.1
Printing & Publishing	16.7	16.4	16.3	15.9	+0.3	+0.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	10.9	10.8	10.2	10.3	+0.1	+0.7
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	7.2	7.4	6.9	6.9	-0.2	+0.3
MINING & QUARRYING	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.9	-0.1	-0.3
CONSTRUCTION	81.1	83.1	75.0	78.1	-2.0	+6.1
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	92.2	94.0	89.5	90.7 3/	-1.8	+2.7
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	414.1	418.5	404.7	406.8	-4.4	+9.4
Wholesale Trade	107.2	108.4	104.3	106.0	-1.2	+2.9
Retail Trade	306.9	310.1	300.4 3/	300.8	-3.2	+6.5
FINANCE, INS., & REAL ESTATE	94.2	94.8	93.2	93.5	-0.6	+1.0
SERVICES	347.6	351.6	329.8	335.0	-4.0	+17.8
GOVERNMENT	344.4	334.7	334.8	322.7	+9.7	+9.6
Federal	69.0	68.9	67.8	68.7	+0.1	+1.2
State & Local	275.4	265.8	267.0	254.0 3/	+9.6	+8.4
Education	150.3	137.3	146.4	131.2 3/	+13.0	+3.9
(WORKERS IN LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTES)	0.3	0.3	5.1	9.5	0.0	-4.8

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full-and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastic products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

3/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

November 27, 1984
Benchmark 1983

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	October 1984 Preliminary 3/				September 1984 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,060,100	1,890,500	169,600	8.2	2,047,400	1,883,500	163,900	8.0
Bellingham SMSA	51,200	46,100	5,100	10.0	50,900	46,100	4,800	9.4
Bremerton SMSA	64,200	60,000	4,200	6.5	64,600	60,600	4,000	6.2
Olympia SMSA	59,000	53,500	5,500	9.3	58,400	53,200	5,200	8.9
Seattle-Everett SMSA	908,500	844,100	64,400	7.1	903,000	840,600	62,400	6.9
King County	716,600	667,100	49,500	6.9	712,600	664,200	48,400	6.8
Snohomish County	191,900	177,000	14,900	7.8	190,400	176,400	14,000	7.4
Spokane SMSA	152,800	141,000	11,800	7.7	152,800	141,500	11,300	7.4
Tacoma SMSA	191,400	173,400	18,000	9.4	192,300	175,400	16,900	8.8
Tri-Cities Area 2/	71,500	64,200	7,300	10.2	71,300	63,700	7,600	10.7
Yakima SMSA	97,800	88,300	9,500	9.7	95,000	86,200	8,800	9.3
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	39,340	36,450	2,890	7.3	36,800	33,460	3,340	9.1
Adams	7,540	6,960	580	7.7	7,650	7,010	640	8.4
Asotin	8,560	7,930	630	7.4	8,210	7,620	590	7.2
Clallam	19,590	16,730	2,860	14.6	19,940	17,320	2,620	13.1
Clark	92,450	86,340	6,110	6.6	92,400	86,140	6,260	6.8
Columbia	1,710	1,520	190	11.1	1,690	1,520	170	10.1
Cowlitz	31,440	27,830	3,610	11.5	31,550	28,210	3,340	10.6
Ferry	2,600	2,290	310	11.9	2,650	2,330	320	12.1
Garfield	1,240	1,160	80	6.5	1,240	1,160	80	6.5
Grant	22,240	20,000	2,240	10.1	22,610	20,200	2,410	10.7
Grays Harbor	28,590	24,780	3,810	13.3	28,650	24,930	3,720	13.0
Island	15,070	13,870	1,200	8.0	15,330	14,200	1,130	7.4
Jefferson	6,840	6,250	590	8.6	7,120	6,530	590	8.3
Kittitas	11,480	10,510	970	8.4	10,850	9,860	990	9.1
Klickitat	7,100	6,410	690	9.7	7,050	6,360	690	9.8
Lewis	24,420	21,120	3,300	13.5	23,890	21,290	2,600	10.9
Lincoln	4,560	4,370	190	4.2	4,680	4,430	250	5.3
Mason	11,070	10,140	930	8.4	11,000	10,080	920	8.4
Okanogan	21,100	18,920	2,180	10.3	17,240	14,800	2,440	14.2
Pacific	6,970	5,880	1,090	15.6	6,930	5,950	980	14.1
Pend Oreille	3,980	3,490	490	12.3	4,070	3,630	440	10.8
San Juan	3,740	3,520	220	5.9	4,170	3,990	180	4.3
Skagit	33,330	29,230	4,100	12.3	33,980	30,040	3,940	11.6
Skamania	2,750	2,340	410	14.9	2,680	2,330	350	13.1
Stevens	11,760	10,220	1,540	13.1	12,130	10,690	1,440	11.9
Wahkiakum	1,430	1,290	140	9.8	1,360	1,220	140	10.3
Walla Walla	25,570	23,670	1,900	7.4	26,150	24,460	1,690	6.5
Whitman	17,240	16,730	510	3.0	17,010	16,520	490	2.9

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.

2/ Includes Benton and Franklin counties.

3/ Includes Chelan and Douglas counties.

Research and Analysis Branch

Washington State
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Date: November 27, 1984
Benchmark: 1983

John Spellman, Governor
Norward J. Brooks, Commissioner

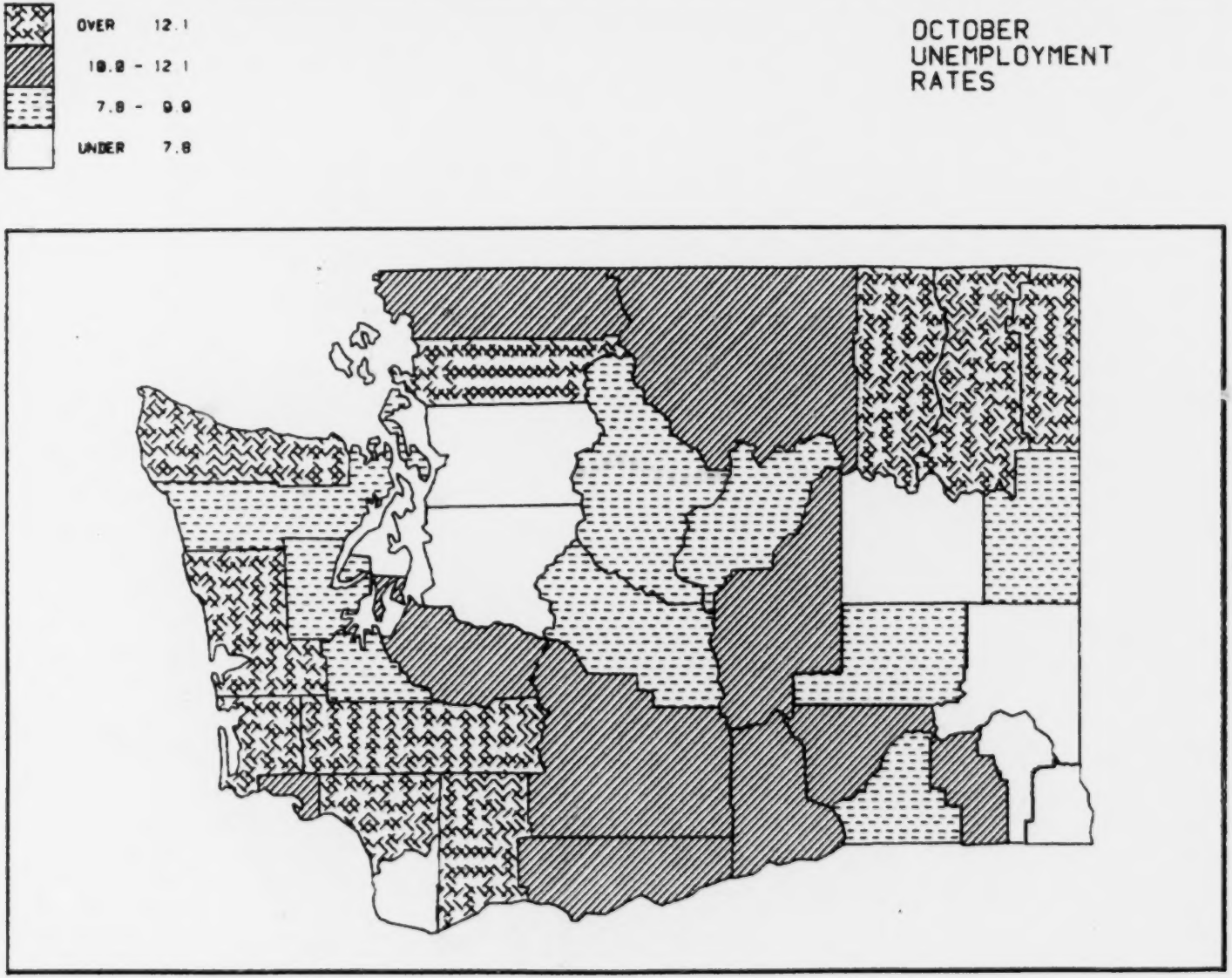
	October 1984 Preliminary 3/				September 1984 Revised				October 1983 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,085,900	1,904,400	181,500	8.7	2,078,100	1,903,800	174,300	8.4	2,080,200	1,882,500	197,700	9.5
Bellingham SMSA	51,800	46,400	5,400	10.4	51,700	46,600	5,100	9.9	52,100	46,500	5,600	10.7
Bremerton SMSA	64,900	60,400	4,500	6.9	65,600	61,300	4,300	6.6	64,800	60,100	4,700	7.3
Olympia SMSA	59,800	53,900	5,900	9.9	59,400	53,800	5,600	9.4	57,500	51,300	6,200	10.8
Seattle-Everett SMSA	919,200	850,300	68,900	7.5	916,000	849,600	66,400	7.2	909,800	831,500	78,300	8.6
Spokane SMSA	154,800	142,100	12,700	8.2	155,100	143,100	12,000	7.7	155,900	143,100	12,800	8.2
Tacoma SMSA	193,900	174,600	19,300	10.0	195,200	177,300	17,900	9.2	191,200	169,300	21,900	11.5
Tri-Cities Area 2/	72,500	64,700	7,800	10.8	72,500	64,400	8,100	11.2	77,600	68,000	9,600	12.4
Yakima SMSA	99,000	88,900	10,100	10.2	96,500	87,100	9,400	9.7	96,200	85,800	10,400	10.8
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	39,800	36,710	3,090	7.8	37,380	33,820	3,560	9.5	39,940	36,430	3,510	8.8
Adams	7,630	7,010	620	8.1	7,770	7,090	680	8.8	7,890	7,160	730	9.3
Asotin	8,660	7,990	670	7.7	8,330	7,700	630	7.6	8,780	8,050	730	8.3
Clallam	19,910	16,850	3,060	15.4	20,280	17,500	2,780	13.7	20,050	17,460	2,590	12.9
Clark	93,500	86,970	6,530	7.0	93,730	87,070	6,660	7.1	94,060	85,740	8,320	8.8
Columbia	1,730	1,530	200	11.6	1,720	1,540	180	10.5	1,800	1,530	270	15.0
Cowlitz	31,910	28,040	3,870	12.1	32,070	28,520	3,550	11.1	34,010	29,750	4,260	12.5
Ferry	2,650	2,310	340	12.8	2,700	2,360	340	12.6	2,700	2,380	320	11.9
Garfield	1,250	1,170	80	6.4	1,260	1,180	80	6.3	1,290	1,210	80	6.2
Grant	22,550	20,150	2,400	10.6	22,990	20,420	2,570	11.2	24,630	22,040	2,590	10.5
Grays Harbor	29,030	24,960	4,070	14.0	29,160	25,200	3,960	13.6	29,620	25,790	3,830	12.9
Island	15,250	13,970	1,280	8.4	15,550	14,350	1,200	7.7	15,800	14,460	1,340	8.5
Jefferson	6,920	6,290	630	9.1	7,220	6,600	620	8.6	6,810	6,220	590	8.7
Kittitas	11,620	10,580	1,040	9.0	11,010	9,960	1,050	9.5	11,870	10,840	1,030	8.7
Klickitat	7,190	6,460	730	10.2	7,160	6,430	730	10.2	7,290	6,520	770	10.6
Lewis	24,810	21,280	3,530	14.2	24,280	21,520	2,760	11.4	24,790	21,770	3,020	12.2
Lincoln	4,600	4,400	200	4.3	4,740	4,480	260	5.5	4,600	4,410	190	4.1
Mason	11,210	10,220	990	8.8	11,170	10,190	980	8.8	11,130	9,880	1,250	11.2
Okanogan	21,400	19,060	2,340	10.9	17,540	14,950	2,590	14.8	18,500	16,340	2,160	11.7
Pacific	7,080	5,920	1,160	16.4	7,060	6,020	1,040	14.7	7,330	6,240	1,090	14.9
Pend Oreille	4,040	3,520	520	12.9	4,140	3,670	470	11.4	3,880	3,370	510	13.1
San Juan	3,780	3,550	230	6.1	4,220	4,030	190	4.5	3,960	3,710	250	6.3
Skagit	33,830	29,440	4,390	13.0	34,570	30,370	4,200	12.1	34,440	30,550	3,890	11.3
Skamania	2,800	2,360	440	15.7	2,720	2,350	370	13.6	3,120	2,700	420	13.5
Stevens	11,950	10,300	1,650	13.8	12,330	10,800	1,530	12.4	11,920	10,380	1,540	12.9
Wahkiakum	1,440	1,290	150	10.4	1,370	1,230	140	10.2	1,410	1,300	110	7.8
Walla Walla	25,880	23,840	2,040	7.9	26,520	24,720	1,800	6.8	25,920	23,690	2,230	8.6
Whitman	17,400	16,860	540	3.1	17,220	16,700	520	3.0	17,480	16,950	530	3.0

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.

2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin Counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.

3/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series. Official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates, which must be used for Federal program purposes, are available upon request.

Research and Analysis Branch


OVER 12.1
10.0 - 12.1
7.8 - 9.9
UNDER 7.8
OCTOBER
UNEMPLOYMENT
RATES